

SEEKMAN ANSWERS KENNA.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED REPORT UP-SET IN REBUTTAL.

The Senate Discusses Postal Affairs—Riddleberger's Grievance—Cheap Novelty Will be Third-Class Matter—The Lowry-White Case in the House.

Among the petitions and memorials presented and referred in the Senate yesterday was one, numerously signed, from Pennsylvania asking such change of laws as to bar all pauper immigration; to prevent the landing of immigrants under contract; to debar from citizenship all foreigners who owe allegiance to other powers or governments; and to require twenty-one years residence before any immigrant can hold any public office of trust or emolument.

Also, one from over 300 persons interested in transportation on the Arthur Kill, objecting to the structure which is being built across that stream. Referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Platt gave notice that he would next Monday submit some remarks on the President's message.

Mr. Duffield gave notice that he would on Tuesday take up the bill for the amendment of the unpaid balance of the Oregon and Washington Indian war claims of 1855-56 as authorized by the Senate on the subject.

Mr. Plumb offered two resolutions calling for information—one as to the charges made by registers and receivers of land offices for reducing testimony to writing, and the other as to why proper care and protection are not given to the Military and Naval Academy, Kan. They were laid over.

The resolution offered by Mr. Plumb some days since as to the inefficiency of the service in the army and navy, was taken up for discussion.

Mr. Plumb said that it had not been his purpose, in offering the measure, to introduce anything of a partisan character; but simply to have the condition of the service in the army and navy ascertained, and the testimony which he had presented as to the inefficiency of the military service in the western country. It was not necessary to rely for it on the military papers. The mails of senators and representatives were burdened with copies of a like character. He had not cared anything about the changes of postmasters made by the administration. The Senator General had no right to make them. The first consideration as to the mail service was speed and safety. Economy came in afterward. He would not tolerate anything for exhibiting poor economy. He had done as much for economy in the public service as the average member of the body and would be the last to complain of any undue care manifested in the expenditure of public funds. In this he had been successful. He had made the public service as good as it could be. He had made it so that the public service was largely for the benefit of a few persons and not for that of the general public. He had made it so that the general public was largely for the benefit of a few persons and not for that of the general public.

At the close of Mr. Plumb's remarks Mr. Riddleberger complained that the time had been purposely consumed until the close of the morning business so as to keep him from getting up the resolution to order the British to be open to the public. He declared that he had overheard the Senator from Kansas say in a low tone that he would fill up the hour till 1 o'clock.

At 1 o'clock the Senate resumed its session. Mr. Riddleberger made use of the expression, "damned fool," as something which he had also overheard. He displayed a copy of the *Washington Tribune* of the 21st July, 1888, which (he said) contained the treaty with Great Britain and related to the British secret. He remarked also that some senators whose private secretaries were connected with the treaty, always managed to get their speech made in secret and published very much in the order in which they were delivered.

At 1 o'clock Blair educational bill came up as unfinished business, but, with the consent of Mr. Blair, it was informally laid aside.

Mr. Quay asked and obtained unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill reported from the committee on pensions to increase the pensions of certain soldiers and sailors who are utterly helpless from injuries received or diseases contracted while in the service of the United States.

The bill was read and passed without discussion and without dissent.

It provides that from and after his passage the persons who are utterly helpless from injuries received or diseases contracted while in the service of the United States shall be entitled to receive a pension of \$72 per month. Also that the increase allowed by the bill to those who are utterly helpless from injuries received or diseases contracted while in the service of the United States shall be made to commence in strict conformity with section 103 of the Statutes.

Mr. Quay announced that he had appointed as the select committee to investigate the tariff laws the one which divided the two great parties. A good deal of stumpy oratory was indulged in, during the course of which the lobby of the Senate was called upon to endorse and support the brave struggle for their rights which was being waged by the Democracy against the tariff laws.

Mr. Sherman congratulated his friend from West Virginia at having proclaimed the fact that the ranks of the Democratic party were closed, and that a distinct issue was to be presented to the people. That party had been in the Senate for many years and not a single affirmative proposition or measure as to the tariff question had been presented to the judgment of the American people.

If the Democratic party had, as Mr. Sherman declared, closed its ranks, it would have been a fair and many contented with two parties on this great public issue. He would be delighted, but he did not believe that the party would be presented. Let the Democratic ranks, he said, be closed. Let its proposition to reduce taxation be presented to the judgment of the American people.

Mr. Sherman declared that he had no intention of accepting the issue and let the people decide for themselves. He had no intention of accepting the issue and let the people decide for themselves. He had no intention of accepting the issue and let the people decide for themselves.

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THE FIRST BLOW FOR FREEDOM

The Encounter Between Grover and Kelt in the House of Representatives.

EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: The first session of the thirty-fifth Congress was dragging its length through the days and nights of the month of March, and the first blow for freedom was struck.

The first blow for freedom was struck by the action of the thirty-fifth Congress in the House of Representatives. The first blow for freedom was struck by the action of the thirty-fifth Congress in the House of Representatives. The first blow for freedom was struck by the action of the thirty-fifth Congress in the House of Representatives.

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MORE ANIMATION IN STOCKS.

A Recently Formed Bear Pool Makes Speculative Attacks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The stock market showed a little more animation today, though the increased business was done at the expense of values. A recently formed bear pool, consisting of a number of heavy speculators, has been active in the market.

The market was duller than yesterday at the opening. The prices of the various stocks were generally lower than on the previous day. The bear pool, which is said to be composed of a number of heavy speculators, has been active in the market.

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For The Nervous

The Debilitated The Aged.

Medical and scientific skill has at last solved the problem of the nervous system. The nervous system is the most important part of the human body, and it is the most delicate and most susceptible to disease.

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LOTTERIES.

A Safe and Profitable Investment!

A Stock Capable of Paying FOR THE YEAR 1888

A Dividend of 10 to 25 Per Cent, Selling for \$50 Per Share, the Par Value Being \$100.

There is on every ten of Cotton Seed 300 pounds of cotton, which the cotton gin cannot remove, and which is now thrown away. A machine that can remove this cotton will save 300 pounds, worth \$4, and will double the value of the Cotton Seed for all purposes.

Does just what we have described, and does it at an expense of only \$1. That is, it will save \$4 worth of cotton which is now thrown away, and will double the value of a ton of Cotton Seed at an expense of One Dollar. These are facts which we are proving every day by the use of the machines in practical operation on plantations in the south.

The following named gentlemen have seen the machine in practical operation, and to any of whom we can refer: General C. M. SHEPHERD, Fourth Auditor, Treasury. General W. S. ROSECRANS, Register, Treasury. General B. W. GREEN, Treasury Department.

Colonel L. N. R. DAWSON, Educational Bureau. Major S. A. JONES, Interior Department. Professor E. V. RILEY, U. S. East. Hon. A. C. DAVIDSON, of Alabama. Hon. P. T. GLASS, of Tennessee.

General M. C. MEIGS, Supervising Architect, Pension Building. Colonel JOHN N. MACOMBS, U. S. A. Hon. S. C. BLANCHARD, of Louisiana. F. O. McCLEARY, Esq. W. H. LAMAR, Esq.

Some of these gentlemen are stockholders in the company which owns the machine, but many of them have no interest in it whatever except their general interest in the agricultural development of the southern states.

This valuable machine is the property of the AMERICAN COTTON SEED COMPANY,

And is fully protected by patents procured with a full appreciation of the value of the invention and importance of the industry to be developed by its use.

The machine has been thoroughly tested on a practical scale and has been carefully examined by expert mechanics, and is in every way an assured and undoubted success.

The policy of the company is to sell the machine at a price that will pay the expense of manufacture and expenses necessary in its introduction, and in addition to this price demands a royalty of One Dollar on each ton of seed cleaned by the machine.

The planter gladly pays the price of the machine and the royalty, as by its use he saves \$4 worth of cotton from each ton of seed and increases the value of his cotton seed 100 per cent.

While it is profitable to the planter to use the machine, it is also profitable to the company to have him use it. The capacity of the machine is fully 3 tons per day, and each machine will, therefore, earn in royalties at least \$500 every season. The company have machines now in operation that are earning this royalty every day.

The machines referred to are in operation on the plantations of the Calhoun Land Company in Arkansas and to whom we would refer.

Two hundred machines in use will earn one hundred thousand dollars every year. This would enable the company to pay a 10 per cent. dividend on its capital stock. The company expect to have fully 500 machines in operation for the crop of 1888, and will increase the number as fast as possible, as each machine sold increases the income of the company \$500 per year.

The number of machines which the company have orders for and have in operation exceeds 50 at the present time.

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